

# Honolulu Star-Bulletin

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EDITOR

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## Italy's Back to the Wall

While the world looks calmly on, a nation is deciding its destiny.

Italy, back to wall, is giving that supreme sacrifice of its flower of manhood to hold the Austro-Germans out of the Piave plains and the nearby mountains; to save historic Venice; to avert from a whole people the fate of Serbia, Belgium, Rumania.

The situation of Italy has changed with shattering suddenness. A month ago Cadorna's army was cutting its way slowly but steadily toward Trieste. Twelve attacks on the defending lines of the Austrians had failed tactically but strategically had prepared the way for probable success on the next. Then, reinforced by hundreds of thousands of Germans from the Austrian line, officers by Germans, the Austrians broke through Cadorna's dangerously slim defenses and in a day the whole Italian front was thrust backward. In the terrible retreat that followed, most of one army was killed or taken prisoner, another army badly cut up, the third saved only by good fortune and generalship.

Evidently Italy believes that Cadorna had tried too much. For his daring he had to suffer when the reverse came. A new commander has rallied the armies, and a new spirit in the country at large has rallied the people.

Italy is fighting out its Verdun on the Piave-Brenta front. The French could have lost Verdun and still suffered no overpowering military reverse, but Verdun to them was a symbol, the lily of France, to be saved from the polluting hands of Prussianism. And Verdun was saved a terrific cost.

Italy may hold fast at or near the present line. And if the Austro-Germans can gain no further this winter, their extended front is in a perilous position. Communication through the mountains is difficult. But can Italy hold? That is the question.

## Good Americans All!

In the hearty, ringing congratulations to those men of the officers' training camp who have come through with commissions, don't forget that the men who were not so fortunate as to win their bars have done their share to make the camp and its work a success.

The disappointment of the unsuccessful candidates is keen. But they are just as patriotic and in most cases if not all worked just as hard as the men who received the commissions. They have done their duty. Through all their life they can look back to three months of concentrated effort which was yielded ungrudgingly to a splendid, patriotic cause.

Disappointment is a part of any great undertaking. It is a part of the discipline of life. Wars are won on discipline, on the subordination of the individual to a well-organized, well-tempered, well-directed and righteously animated whole.

Every candidate who has given his training the maximum of effort, who has not grudgingly hard mental and physical work, is deserving of honor whether or not his name is on the list of the commissioned.

Hawaii honors the men who have put forth the effort and done the work—congratulates them, with or without commissions. They are mighty fine Americans!

## Advertising Facts

Last Saturday's edition of the Star-Bulletin set a new record for volume of paid advertising carried in any one issue of any newspaper in Hawaii.

The best previous record was held by the Star-Bulletin, whose Progress Edition last July carried 4604 inches. Last Saturday the Star-Bulletin carried 5119 inches. The Star-Bulletin's chief competitor on one occasion carried 4370 inches, constituting the nearest approach yet made to the Star-Bulletin record.

On Saturday the Star-Bulletin printed 515 inches more paid advertising than its own best previous record, and 749 inches more than the best previous record set by any other paper.

## ENCOURAGEMENT FOR RUSSIA.

Did not cooperation with the national censorship plan prevent, the Star-Bulletin could publish today facts of startling significance as showing the measures the United States is taking to aid Russia in this critical hour. It is permissible to state that activities are afoot which point to a belief on the part of our national government that Russia is not out of the war to the end; that her resources may be recognized; and that the assistance of American business and mechanical experts will be forthcoming at a time when apparently the Russian republic is falling to pieces. The situation, then, is more encouraging than most of us hitherto have even dared to hope. But, until a later time, the facts must be held in confidence.

Does the city garbage organization figure anywhere in supervisory plans for a new deal and efficiency? It needs attention. Getting so the removal of your garbage is as much a matter of luck as of system.

Announcement that the federal government is planning 250 miles of military road on Oahu should not be taken as a sign that Honolulu needn't do anything but sit around and wait.

On the basis of present output, versions of "The Truth About Homesteading" will far outnumber the answers to that famous question "How old is Ann?"

## Putting Railroads on a War Basis

No more drastic war step has been taken in the United States than the pooling agreement reached by the big railroads, particularly applying to those operating east of Chicago. And more drastic still is the admittedly imminent prospect that the government itself will take over the lines and run them on a war basis.

This is a longer step than the commandeering of vessels; than the taking over of shipyards and ship contracts; or than price control over food and fuel. But it is a step which is probably not only acquiesced in but even welcomed by the roads.

Traffic conditions, as indicated by recent despatches, have been badly disorganized. The movement of troops and supplies east and south has had to contend with counter-currents of materials moving west. The old difficulty over the "empties"—that is, over the return to their own lines of freight cars after discharge of the freight—has been only partially straightened out, with the result that thousands of empty cars are lying at various yards or lonely sidetracks at the very time when almost every road in the country is hunting for rolling stock and is far behind in its traffic orders.

This, however, is not the only reason why the roads are so ready to enter the pooling agreement with the government. It is probable that labor conditions constitute the main reason.

The impending demands of the railway brotherhoods for higher wages come at a time when, say the roads, the demands cannot be met. The brotherhoods have already shown their willingness to strike and tie up the American transportation system in the midst of national crisis. Previously the roads were forced to yield. The Adamson bill passed Congress, the national administration took the side of the brotherhoods, and the corporations submitted.

The roads now declare that unless they can secure an increase in rates it is simply impossible to meet the demands of their conductors, trainmen and locomotive engineers.

At the clashing of issues, the government steps in with the declaration that war supplies and troops must be moved, the lines must be kept clear for emergencies. Which is entirely proper. There is no question of it. And the roads, facing the dark side of situations, unite with Uncle Sam in a plan whereby the war board may operate all the big lines east of Chicago as one big system.

It will be interesting now to see what happens to the demands of the brotherhoods, also what happens to freight and passenger rates. Will the government operate on the margin which the railroads have been operating upon? Will the government meet the threats of the brotherhood leaders with a raise all around? And, if so, what will then happen to the charges upon the public?

Hawaii is having an interesting lesson in government operation—that of the steamers commandeered by Uncle Sam. It is fairly well known here that the Matson line has been charging rates a great deal below what could have been secured. One well-informed shipping man says that the Matson steamers have been operating on rates far below "the market." Even before the government took over these big liners it was forecast that rates would begin to jump as soon as Uncle Sam found out what it cost to operate the steamers. Since then the forecast has been repeated with an authenticity which has its basis in estimates at Washington. A big raise in rates by the government is confidently expected. Uncle Sam, it is assumed, will charge more than the Matson corporation has been doing. And, under war conditions, people are prepared to pay more. There is going to be no quibbling over details when war necessity and national loyalty are the real issues.

The interesting spectacle will be the attitude to be assumed by the railway brotherhoods, now that their demands must be directed at a government instead of corporations.

The pooling move is a great step toward national efficiency, for the roads are to be operated by experienced railroad men. There will be little change in actual details of traffic. The government has at its beck and call the ablest railroad operating heads and forces in the United States. Not a man but is ready to devote night and day to the national work for the period of the war and of the rearrangement which must follow.

Kipling once immortalized a barbarian band which "broke the English square." Where is the poet who will tell the story of the smashing of the Hindenburg line?

Any time a rumor of peace blossoms forth upon an incredulous world, you can guarantee that it oozed out through either Stockholm, Amsterdam or Zurich.

"Russia does not contemplate a separate peace with Germany," says Lenin. Germany should work, so long as Russia stops fighting.

Don't miss the Red Cross ball-game tomorrow. Any one of the congressional players alone is worth the price of admission.

War taxes just add another straw to the rapidly-mounting stack on the back of the American dromedary.

Beginning to look as if neither Emperor Charles nor Emperor William is to ride victoriously into Venice.

In tenacity of struggle and volume of slaughter Cambrai may be another Verdun.

Once more all the paraphrasing wits are waxing funny about Turkey and Thanksgiving.

## SENATOR THOMPSON PREDICTS "DRY" AMENDMENT PASSES CONGRESS SOON

Tells Central Union Audience Graphically of Strides of Prohibition

Senator William H. Thompson of Kansas at yesterday morning's service gave the congregation of Central Union church a concise and illuminating address on the results of about thirty years of prohibition in Kansas.

Senator Thompson is a thoroughly sincere speaker who can state in concise form a number of succinct facts. It was difficult at times for the congregation to refrain from applause. This was especially true when he made his inspiring statement concerning the passage of the prohibition constitutional amendment by the senate with an almost unanimous vote and the prophecy that it would be passed by the house of representatives this coming month with more than the necessary vote so that in less than five years by the concurrent vote of the various states it would become a part of the constitution of the United States.

He opened his address with the statement that Kansas had been a prohibition state since 1889, now 27 years, and had never had a thought of going back to the old days. This stand had been maintained while all the surrounding states formed a desert of destructive intoxicants, with Kansas as the oasis of prosperity in the midst.

It was true that for a time it was difficult to secure law enforcement, and the sale of intoxicants continued under various marks. There was no complete prohibition until Carrie Nation took the law in her own hands and smashed doors and bottles until Kansas was wide awake to the fact that the sale could be stopped.

Kansas did not have complete prohibition until 1900. Since then the statement has not been made that "law cannot be enforced." Experience has proved that prohibitory laws are the easiest kind to enforce when there is a will to enforce them.

Results Are Marked  
The result has been vastly less lawlessness, few prisoners in jails and the necessity of counting the national penitentiary at Leavenworth with its prisoners from all over the land to make any showing whatever. The fact must also be noted that the state has less poorhouses, nearly half the state without any, and vastly less illiteracy.

The claim was made that "prohibition would ruin business," but Kansas has never been better fed, better clothed and better housed, with a more contented, happy and prosperous citizenship than as a result of the overthrow of the rule of intoxicants. Ruin business! Business has had permanent prosperity in every direction except the destruction of men, body and soul. It must be remembered that about 500,000 boys and girls of Kansas have never seen saloons nor felt their destructive influences.

Note the result of the successful operation of prohibition. Every state around Kansas has seen the good effects and has gone dry except Missouri, and most of the counties of that state have gone dry under local option laws. We know also that there is no real hope for the liquor dealer in Missouri, because the national vote on the constitutional amendment will close even the St. Louis breweries and distilleries before five years, if the citizens of the state have not already done the work for themselves.

Among many other facts emphasized in this short address the victory in Washington, the national capital, and the large number of favorably interested members of congress were noted.

In conclusion Senator Thompson spoke strongly on the present world conflict and the awful struggle between real Christianity and barbarity—democracy and imperialism—destructive appetites and control of appetite for the betterment of the human race. In his struggle America has the opportunity to reach the highest pinnacle ever gained by any nation. America must appear to the Christian and liberty-loving peoples of the world as an advocate of the highest standards resulting in permanent "peace on earth, good will to men."

Unquestionably prohibition for the territory of Hawaii, for any state of the Union and above all prohibition for America and then the world will not be the least of the foundation principles upon which enduring peace must be established. Work for prohibition and add additional luster to the already brightest star in the constellation of the nations.

A number of first-class electricians, electrical mechanics, and wiremen are wanted by the Board of Labor Employment for the Pearl Harbor Naval Station and persons qualified for any of the above named positions are asked to call at the Naval station office on Queen street Monday or Tuesday between the hours of 8 and 12 in the morning.



Senator William H. Thompson of Kansas, who spoke on prohibition at Central Union church yesterday.

## CARDINAL SINS DISCUSSED BY FRED B. SMITH

Last Address By Evangelist Will Be to Women in Bijou Tomorrow Afternoon

A mass meeting for girls and women over 12 and under 25 will be held in the Bijou theater at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Fred B. Smith, the businessman-evangelist, will speak. This will be the last address Mr. Smith will deliver in Honolulu. All women of the city are urged to attend.

Before an audience which filled the Bijou theater to capacity, Fred B. Smith, the businessman-evangelist, last night delivered his final address to the men of Honolulu. Mr. Smith had intended to speak on the war and higher patriotism, but put this topic aside at the last moment to discuss the three cardinal sins—intemperance, gambling and impurity.

He dealt upon intemperance and gambling but briefly, declaring that temperance lectures are not now needed as any right-minded man must by this time know the disastrous results of indulgence in liquor. Gambling, he declared, was merely high-toned stealing. He said it was a safe bet that the gambler would steal the purse of his best friend if he was in urgent need of money.

In dealing with impurity, he warned the young men of Honolulu—and the older men as well—to keep themselves bodily clean, pointing out some of the results that are sure to come, including loathsome diseases, from association with the vultures of the demi-monde, and from association with that type of women mentioned in the Scriptures as, in part, "her house is on the way to hell."

Mr. Smith handled this delicate subject exceedingly well, and in language which was plain and readily understood. The remedy, he declared, was for impure men to accept Christ in their own hearts and to rely on the power of Him to save.

Worse than the quick lawyer, and worse than the quick preacher, he declared, is the quick doctor who takes the money of young men through the lying assurance that he can drag them out of the pit of disease into which they have fallen.

"And I want to say right here," declared the speaker, "that you need a housecleaning of some of the doctors you have got right here in Honolulu." On Saturday evening Mr. Smith spoke to the Japanese of the city at a meeting in the Japanese church on Nuuanu street. His topic was "A Universal Religion." He declared that, after seeing the horrors of the war in Europe, and then seeing the splendid feeling between the Americans and Japanese here in Hawaii, he hoped that these two new allies would never come to a misunderstanding. On Saturday afternoon Mr. Smith addressed the men of Schofield Barracks at the 1st and 32nd Infantry amusement hall, and drew particular attention to the work the soldier will be called upon to do in this great world war.

When you advertise with us, you know your message isn't doomed to waste-basket circulation.

## SMITH TAKES TO TASK PRO-GERMANS, BUSINESSMEN WHO CATER TO THEM

Anonymous Letters Sent Evangelist Warning Him Against Attacking Kaiser Clique

Bars of local pro-Germans, pro-German sympathizers and Hun spies—if there are any of the latter in Honolulu—must have burned last night, for Fred B. Smith, the businessman-evangelist, talked about them for ten minutes or so as a preliminary feature of his address to men at the Bijou theater.

Honolulu businessmen will not forget what Mr. Smith told them about kaiserism when he spoke before the Ad club the first day he was in Honolulu, and Honolulu generally will not soon forget how he has flayed the kaiser and his clique in subsequent speeches.

"And I hadn't been in Honolulu 24 hours before I began to get anonymous letters telling me I had better go easy on that stuff," declared Mr. Smith to the big audience in the Bijou.

Mr. Smith had something to say regarding the visiting congressmen, and he praised them in no uncertain terms. But he changed his tactics when he came around to La Follette of Wisconsin. "I praise his state the other day," said Mr. Smith, "and one man was willing to bet me that he would never go back to congress for another term."

Then he proceeded to get after the business men of Honolulu.

"Shame on you businessmen of Honolulu if, in after years, you look back

on 1917, 1918 and 1919 and say that those were the three years in which you got rich," he said. "The hour has come when there can be no more pussy-footing about patriotism. You have got to come out into the open air and let people know where you stand. I'm sick and tired of these artful, treacherous dodgers under our flag. If you are an adherent of the kaiser, come out and say so. If there is any man here who doesn't like this country or this flag, let's give him his passports and tell him to get out. I don't want anyone hanging around me who is flirting with the kaiser and his crown."

"I wasn't in Honolulu more than 24 hours until I heard that you had some very close friends of the kaiser here. Just remember that all the German spies are not being tried in San Francisco. Some of them are in Honolulu at this very moment. I used to think that the devil wore a red suit and horns. But I later found that he wears a dress suit."

"These German spies, these close friends of the kaiser and his crown, usually wear the Stars and Stripes in their buttonhole. I heard one man the other day in this town say things that might have landed him on Ellis Island, yet he wore the Stars and Stripes in his buttonhole."

"You businessmen of Honolulu, quit toadying and coddling to these pro-Germans! If you have got too much money give it away to some of these patriotic causes. I'd rather die a pauper than have it said of me that I got rich as a result of this war."

Charles L. Windels of the Catholic Cathedral officiating; witnesses—Antonio Bareso and Manuel Perez. BUSH-OHART—In Honolulu, Nov. 22, 1917, Gaylen A. Bush and Miss Hazel Ohmart, Rev. John P. Erdman officiating; witnesses—Ruth McChesney and H. S. Bush.

JEROME-FREITAS—In Honolulu, Nov. 17, 1917, Harvey Andrew Jerome and Miss Flora Freitas, Rev. Leon L. Lofthorpe of the First Methodist church officiating; witnesses—August Joseph and Margaret Joseph.

DIED.  
McCANDLESS—At the Queen's Hospital, Honolulu, Nov. 22, 1917, James McCandless of Lanikai street, married, stevedore, a native of this city, aged 40 years.

GONSALVES—In Honolulu, Nov. 22, 1917, Jacintho Gonsalves of Hilo, Hawaii, unmarried, shoemaker, a native of Portugal, aged 77 years.

McCANDLESS—In Honolulu, Nov. 24, 1917, Edna, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. McCandless of Hoapili line, Palama, a native of this city. Buried yesterday in Maluhia cemetery.

OLEPAU—In Honolulu, Nov. 23, 1917, Annie, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Olepa of 440 North King street, a native of this city.

SANJOA—At the Queen's Hospital, Honolulu, Nov. 23, 1917, Bob Samos of Vineyard, near River street, unmarried, sailor, a native of Tonga islands, aged 59 years.

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